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the author says on p. 162 that the Koran does not seem to have ever been translated into Chinese, it should be remembered, of course, that the Koran has never been translated into any foreign language by the explicit command of Mohammed, and must be read in the original Arabic by all the faithful.

His consideration of the history of Catholic and Protestant missions he concludes with the remark:

It is regrettable to see what emphasis continues to be laid in ghostly circles upon the distinction between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Both sides are in China equally to blame in this respect; and the fact that two religions, derived from one and the same source, continue to wage an inveterate, if smothered, warfare one against the other abroad, is a poor example of Christian charity to offer to a sceptical people, who, as we have seen, have had freely offered to them for inspection every Turanian, Aryan, and Semitic religion in turn. When to this religious quarrelsomeness is added the political greed of the Christian powers, small wonder if Japan, without any Christianity at all, succeeds in morally gaining the upper hand.

If, to speak with Schiller, the world's history is the world's judgment, religious history is no less the judgment of religions.

In regard to Japanese Shintō, Mr. Parker makes a new and interesting suggestion (p. 251):

Shintō is a purely Chinese notion, not only as a specific word (having a specific meaning in the Chinese classics, which meaning corresponds both with the most ancient Chinese and with the most modern Japanese ideas), but also as a general philosophic term, which is so used at all stages of its discussion by the Japanese as to prove that such definite philosophical ideas as the Japanese have ever had are all founded on the "Book of Changes," the "Book of Rites," and the pure Taoist philosophy.

This observation, in general, is undeniably correct, Chinese influence being already revealed in some of the legends and customs of primeval Shintō, and the stream of philosophic thought with which it was later imbued being purely Chinese. Even the ascribing of victory by the Japanese "to the virtues of his Majesty" is a stock Chinese custom and a stock Chinese phrase, as Parker well illustrates (p. 259). But the sentence on p. 269, that "there is not a single instance in Chinese history of a sustained, noble, generous, and brave patriotic movement," is rather too sweeping. Need we remind Mr. Parker of men like Tsêng Kuo-fan, Tso Tsung-t'ang, or the censor Wu K'o-tu? Also in the older and modern system of Bushidō, contrary to his opinion, the influence of Chinese institutions is apparent: the Japanese harakiri finds its counterpart in the honorary suicides, and in suicides from the motive of protest, in China, and Korea; the psychological basis being the same in both cases, and the difference being only in the form of execution of the act or in the means selected to effect the suicide. Also the Chinese had their age of chivalry and their loyal and revengeful knights in the period of the Three Kingdoms; and it remains a question open for investigation as to how far China has been active in influencing Japan in this direction.

B. L.

**Klimakunde. I. Allgemeine Klimalehre. Von W. Köppen.** 12mo.  
2d ed. Leipzig, Göschen, 1906. Pp. 132, pls. 7, figs. 2.

We are glad to notice the publication of a second edition of Dr. Köppen's excellent little book on Climatology, the first edition of which was dated 1899. The title has been changed from *Klimalehre* to *Klimakunde*, and we note also the prospect of a second part, as indicated by the designation of this volume as *I. Allgemeine Klimalehre*. The additions to the new edition are as follows: Section 3 is a new one. It gives a useful summary of the maximum and minimum values of the different climatic elements, and of the variability and the fre-

quency of the individual values. Section 21 deals with the diurnal and annual variations of humidity, precipitation and cloudiness, and likewise gives within a very small compass a clear presentation of the types of these elements of climate. The influence of forests upon climate is very briefly summarized, and a compact statement is made as to the possible as well as the impossible ways in which man may regulate meteorological conditions which he finds unfavourable. We quote the following (p. 108): "Wind-breaks; protection against frost; to a limited extent protection against lightning; perhaps also the dissipation of fogs in harbours, are possible; while on the other hand the breaking up of hail and thunderstorms is to be counted among the impossibilities, as is the production of rain and of storms." This sentence at the same time furnishes an excellent example of the concise, direct style in which Dr. Köppen has written his whole book. We commend the little volume (costing but 80 pfennige, bound in linen!) to all who wish a shorter discussion of the principles of climatology than is contained in Hann's standard work, the *Handbook of Climatology*. R. DEC. W.

**Die Haussasprache. Grammatik und systematisch geordnetes Wörterbuch: Hausa-deutsch-französisch-englisch. Von A. Seidel.** xvi and 292 pp. Julius Groos, Verlag, Heidelberg, 1906. (Price, \$1.)

A very convenient manual representing a distinct and worthy advance in the study of this great Hamitic speech of the western Sudan, a language which is widely used throughout a large region in Africa now coming more and more under settlement. In Mr. Seidel's project for the comprehension of this language this work occupies an intermediate position. It lies in proper position between the more detailed grammar of the Hausa and the great dictionary which he has now in hand. Pending the publication of these larger works, this manual must be considered only as it serves as an assistance to those who seek to acquire the language for immediate communication with the traders and soldiers of West Africa who use it. While in general the various phases of the old Ollendorff method are a trial to the systematic philologist, this should properly be commended for extreme simplicity. It formed the travelling diversion of the reviewer on two railway journeys, with the result that such study as was given to Seidel's work in the course of some twelve hours has resulted in an acquaintance with the tongue sufficient to serve for the opening of communication with the Hausa. On the other hand, it has the annoying defect of the method, in that one must be completely at a loss in case the Hausa should reply to a question in terms other than those set forth in the manual. Experience has taught every explorer that such a contingency is by no means unusual. In comparison with Robinson's work on this speech the advance made by Seidel clearly appears. In addition to the correction of errors made by Robinson, Schön and the few others who have laboured in this field, he has added in his grouped vocabularies a host of new terms. His treatment of the grammar is clear and easily comprehensible. A very valuable contribution is the employment of diacritical signs by which the pronunciation may be readily acquired, a matter that has hitherto been impossible save by ear. The vocabularies are presented in parallel columns of Hausa, German, French and English, a sensible recognition of the diversity of the European spheres of influence within which the language is used. Each of the European languages which appear in the vocabularies has its own grammatical sketch of the Hausa, forty-six pages in each case. In the English section of the grammar the name of the people is spelled after the German method as Hausa, but in the